

Final U.S.-Hanoi Talks Regarded as Subject

Soviet-French Truce Contact Seen

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Soviet Ambassador Piotr Abramov spent an hour with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann yesterday discussing the Vietnam situation.

The Foreign Ministry said that the ambassador, a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, had asked for the visit, which was believed to concern efforts to arrange the additional "final" negotiating session requested by Washington before signing a cease-fire.

Approached at a Chinese Embassy reception Friday night, Mr. Abramov said that he thought further talks were necessary. This echoes reports in Moscow that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin was urging Hanoi to agree to one

more round of talks on the cease-fire agreement.

French sources, who had been extremely reticent during the early stages of secret negotiations, have begun to emphasize recently the important role Paris has played in arranging the American-North Vietnamese talks.

France Willing

There were reliable indications that France was prepared to accept the chairmanship of a newly constituted international control commission that would be established by a special international conference convened in Paris 30 days after a cease-fire.

According to French sources, there has been agreement by both sides in the Vietnam war that India, which chairs the existing but ineffective three-member

commission, should be dropped from the group.

Canada and Poland, the other two current members, would be continued along with others, probably Britain and an Asian country. The Viet Cong have expressed opposition to the inclusion of Japan.

Current plans are that the conference members should be the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the Indo-Chinese belligerents and other countries that participated in the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos.

Chinese Embassy officials here said that they had no information on whether Peking will agree to attend the conference, as it did in 1962, or to join the control commission, as French sources said they had reason to expect.

But Chinese participation is considered essential and there has been no repetition lately of Peking's earlier opposition to a conference or to international supervision of Indo-China peace agreements.

Peking Hesitant

Western experts said they believed that Peking was no longer eager to see a rapid Communist take-over in Vietnam that would inevitably give Hanoi dominance over all Indo-China. According to these experts, Peking now considers Hanoi relatively pro-Soviet and is worried that strong Soviet influence might spread throughout Indo-China.

The Soviet Union plans to take part in an international aid program for the reconstruction of North Vietnam. Mr. Abramov said that the United States, the Soviet Union and "many other countries" would contribute to the program.

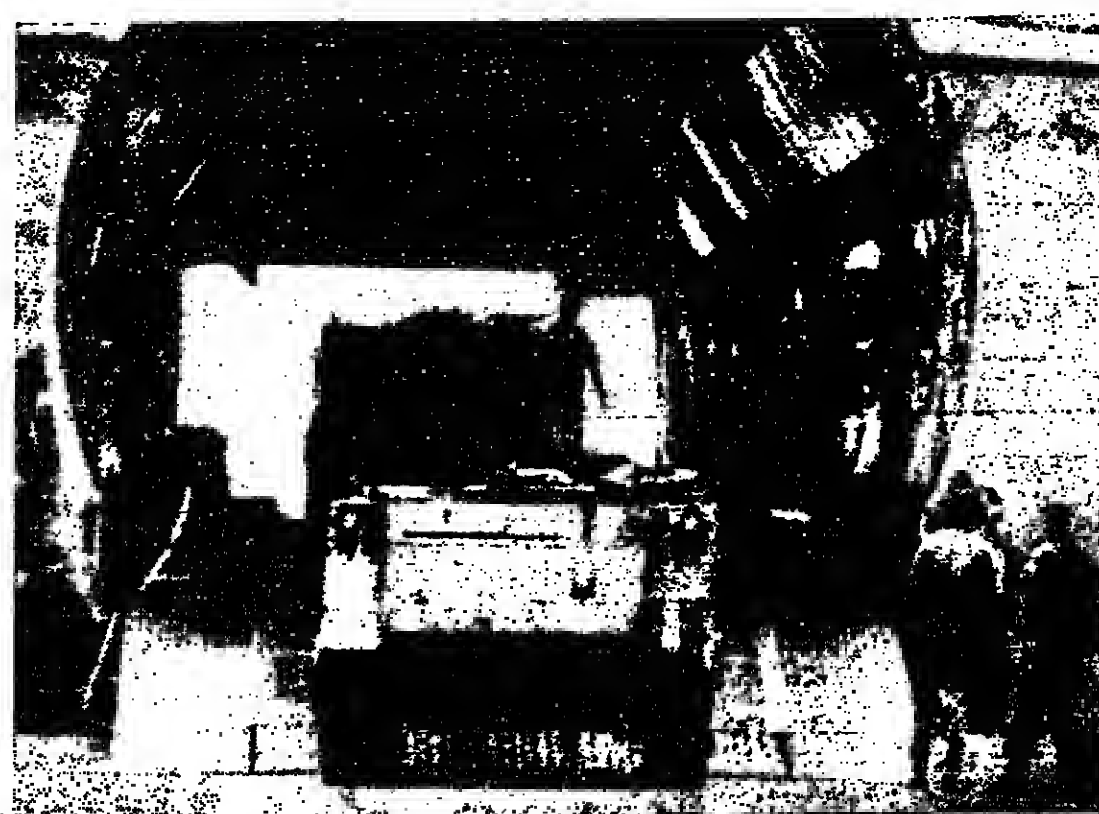
The North Vietnamese spokesman here, Nguyen Thanh Le, hinted Friday that the amount and form of aid to be provided North Vietnam by the United States was one of the concrete points already settled in the cease-fire agreement negotiated by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Le said that all the details of the agreement would be published when it was signed, which provoked speculation here that this may be one reason why Washington would prefer to delay signature until after the American elections on Nov. 7.

There were clear indications that the postwar aid program would be worked out carefully on a multilateral basis so as to avoid the attachment of one-way strings, although the United States undoubtedly would be the major contributor.

Laird Golfs in Spain

SOTO GRANDE, Spain, Oct. 29 (AP)—Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of Defense, arrived here today for a weekend of golf on Spain's sun coast near Gibraltar. Mr. Laird flew into the U.S. Navy base at Rota on Cadiz after meetings in London with the seven-member nuclear planning group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



QUICK DELIVERY—Armored carriers for South Vietnam unloaded from U.S. cargo plane at Saigon airport Saturday as part of a stepped-up program before a cease-fire.

South Vietnam Sends Envoys To 11 Nations to Explain Policy

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Oct. 29 (WP)—South Vietnam took the diplomatic initiative yesterday in its campaign against the joint North Vietnamese-U.S. peace agreement, dispatching emissaries to 11 Southeast Asian and Pacific nations to explain the Saigon government's position in the negotiations.

Three high-ranking diplomats—Ambassador to Washington Tran Kim Phuong, chief delegate to the Paris peace talks Pham Dang Lam and President Nguyen Van Thieu's special assistant for foreign affairs, Nguyen Phu Duc, set out on a mission aimed at demonstrating that South Vietnam is not the principal obstacle to peace in Southeast Asia.

It is considered likely that they will be the bearers of this blunt message to President Thieu: The U.S.-North Vietnam agreement will pave the way for a Communist takeover in South Vietnam, and other countries should decide whether that is in their interests and act accordingly.

All three diplomats attended meetings last week with White House foreign-policy adviser Henry Kissinger in which Mr. Kissinger is believed here to have been putting pressure on Mr. Thieu to accept the terms of the Hanoi-Washington accord.

Thien Campaign

Mr. Thieu is waging a strong public-relations campaign against the U.S.-North Vietnam agreement to end the war, which provides for a temporary tripartite administrative structure to reorganize the government. The three segments are the South Vietnamese Communists, the Saigon government, and a third group of nationalist elements who support neither. Because Mr. Thieu refuses to admit the Communists to a share of power and because the agreement does not require the withdrawal of North

Gen. Taylor Sees Truce Difficulties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP)—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former U.S. ambassador to Saigon and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Friday his studies in the 1960s indicated it would take six months to establish an adequately supervised cease-fire in Vietnam.

"The idea of pulling together a cease-fire in 24 or 48 hours," he said, "is absolute nonsense. It is extremely complex, not just a matter of intentional violations, but of dealing with unintentional violations."

Gen. Taylor said determination of area control will be less difficult now than in years past, because more enemy-held territory is in the hands of the organized Hanoi government rather than Viet Cong guerrillas.

Nonetheless, he said, "the basic problem is still the same. It will be a thankless task determining where forces are, and it is going to stir debate."

Viet Cong Says U.S. Endangers Peace by Truce Signing Delay

SAIGON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Viet Cong accused the United States today of endangering the chances for an Indo-China peace settlement by delaying the signing of an agreement worked out in secret talks in Paris.

"This quivering attitude of the United States is creating an extremely serious situation which endangers the chance of getting the accord signed and sets back the capability of restoring peace in Vietnam," the Viet Cong said in a radio broadcast monitored in Saigon.

The Viet Cong has demanded that the United States sign the agreement on Tuesday.

The broadcast declared:

"The Provisional Revolutionary Government sternly indicts the United States' lack of seriousness and goodwill, sternly unmasks the Nixon administration's scheme of prolonging the talks to deceive public opinion and its use of the Saigon puppet administration for continuation of the war of aggression."

Waiting for Sign

"In vain, the aggressors are waiting for an indication that the U.S. bombs and bullets cannot save the puppet regime (South Vietnamese) army troops... U.S. bombs and bullets cannot check the advance of the offensive, which is gaining new momentum."

North Vietnam also urged the United States to sign "without alterations," the truce agreement.

The appeal was made yesterday by the North Vietnamese Army newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan Dan, in an editorial that denounced the United States for what it said was its "rotte-face" in the peace settlement of the Vietnam issue and "its scheme to drag out the war."

The newspaper denounced the U.S. allegation that there is a "misunderstanding" and "difficulties in Saigon." The "difficulties in Saigon are obviously a mere pretext to block the restoration of peace," the paper declared.

Thien Veto Denied

"As a stooge of the United States," it asked, "how can [South Vietnamese President] Nguyen Van Thieu veto the U.S. policy?" "The more fascist it becomes, the more the puppet administration is isolated. Its hysterical vituperations are only intended to hide its panic," the newspaper said.

"By countering the legitimate aspirations for peace and the sacred national sentiment of his compatriots, Nguyen Van Thieu is spurning and sternly opposed by the entire people."

Saigon Order to Show Flags Seen as Truce Preparation

By Marvin Miles

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Saigon and most of the countryside around it have suddenly broken out in the red and yellow of thousands of South Vietnamese flags the government has ordered displayed under threat of arrest.

The flags are hanging from houses and telephone poles, flitting from moving taxis and buses, not only in the capital, but even out in hamlets like Bung, 15 miles from Saigon, that were being attacked by the enemy yesterday morning.

Children over the age of 15 must carry small flags in their pockets and in Bung Hoa, a few miles from Bung, there was a small flag-sewing shop with a full staff busy at work yesterday attaching the three red horizontal stripes to the yellow background.

Each family, the government says, must have two. It recently reminded the people that to display or even have a Viet Cong flag was punishable by death.

The government says that the flag display is for celebration of National Day Wednesday. But informed cabinet ministers say what the lowliest peasant knows

Mrs. Hart in Hanoi

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP)—A group of American women led by Mrs. Fane Hart, wife of Sen. Philip Hart, D. Mich., arrived in Hanoi yesterday, the official Vietnam News Agency reported today.

Sets Domestic Aims Too

Japanese Premier Foresees Role in International Aid

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan, in his first comprehensive address since taking office in July, said yesterday, "I intend to exert all efforts to build a country that will be trusted more than ever by the nations of the world and which will become the joy of each person who was born in it."

Mr. Tanaka, in a speech similar to the American President's State of the Union address, asserted that Japan's "responsibility in international society has become heavier, and our country has assumed an obligation to contribute to the peace and prosperity of mankind."

On the domestic side, Mr. Tanaka pledged to "formulate economic policies that can usefully convert the consequences of economic growth into the welfare of the people."

Among the premier's major points were:

● Japan will retain its alliance with the United States and build a minimum military force for self-defense, but will continue trying to improve relations with China and will seek to stabilize relations with the Soviet Union.

● Having witnessed a relaxation of tensions between East and West, Japan will turn its attention to the economic inequities of North and South, particularly with regard to the developing nations of Southeast Asia.

● Japan will assume greater responsibilities for stabilizing international trade and other economic exchanges and will shift its efforts from industrial expansion to improving the livelihood of its people.

● Mr. Tanaka will aggressively push his plan for redistributing people and industry from Japan's Pacific seaboard into other regions.

● The government will press for new pollution controls, a pension system for the aged, a five-day work week, instead of the present six days, and the stabilization of prices, which have been rising steadily for more than 10 years.

Mr. Tanaka's address, while couched in generalities, was notable for its fresh, dynamic tone, in marked contrast to the repetition and platitudes of the former premier, Eisaku Sato, in the last few years of his administration.

Mr. Tanaka did not mention the possibility that he would dissolve parliament and call a general election. But most politicians here are expecting such a move in mid-November and elections around Dec. 10.

Mr. Tanaka's policy of maneuvering Japan in relation to the United States, China and the Soviet Union has become manifest in recent months. But his emphasis on Japan's policy toward developing nations is new.

"In today's international society," he said, "we are seeing a situation in which the confrontation between East and West is being liquidated and we must take up the question of North and South."

"Japan, which has solidified its unshakable position as an advanced nation, must ensure honor and freedom to the peoples of the world."

Top Thieu Aide Declares Accord Is 'Unacceptable'

SAIGON, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam of South Vietnam said yesterday that acceptance of the latest proposal for a settlement of the war made public by North Vietnam and the United States would amount to a "surrender" for his country and was therefore "unacceptable."

In an interview of two and a half hours, Mr. Lam said that South Vietnam adamantly refused to accept any cease-fire agreement that did not include the withdrawal of all North Vietnamese forces from the South, and he added that his country insisted upon the re-establishment of the Demilitarized Zone.

Neither of the two provisions, he said, was included in the present proposal to end the war, but he added that the South Vietnamese were fully prepared to accept a cease-fire in place if it included a guarantee that all North Vietnamese troops would be sent home.

Mr. Lam said that the South Vietnamese objected with equal vigor to the provision that dealt with the nation's political future. He said that the solution spelled out by the North Vietnamese was a coalition government "in disguise"—something the South Vietnamese had consistently resisted on the ground that it would inevitably be subverted by the Communists.

3 U.S. Sailors Die in Ship Fire

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuters)—Three U.S. sailors died in a fire aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga off Singapore today, a Defense Department spokesman said.

He said another 12 Navy personnel suffered minor injuries or needed treatment. The spokesman said the ship remained operational after the blaze in the machinery room was put out.

Pope Appeals For Swift Peace In Indochina

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 29 (AP)—Pope Paul VI appealed today for a true peace as quickly as possible in Vietnam.

"We are waiting for the news of truce, and then for news of fraternal pacification," the Pope said before blessing a large crowd in St. Peter's Square.

He urged haste in ending fighting, followed by a "peace that would ensure honor and freedom to the peoples involved."

"Anyone who has that sense of solidarity that by now, men into one family cannot escape the anxiety of these days of fear and hope," the 75-year-old Pontiff said in his first comment on the war since it was announced last week that a cease-fire agreement was almost reached. The Pope said the Vietnam conflict was further proof that war is not the right way to solve territorial, political, social disputes.

Andreotti Completes 6-Day Visit to Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti today ended a six-day official visit to Russia, during which he signed accords on merchant shipping and bilateral consultations.

A joint communiqué distributed by Tass News Agency said that the two countries expressed the hope that a European security conference would convene by mid-1973.

WEATHER

ALCANTARA	67	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	11	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	Fair
ATHENS	17	Overcast
BELGRADE	18	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	11	Overcast
BUDAPEST	14	Cloudy
CAIRO	24	Sunny
CHANGHAI	16	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	11	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	10	Fair
FRANKFURT	11	Cloudy
GENOVA	12	Cloudy
HAMBURG	12	Overcast
ISTANBUL	16	Fair
LAS PALMAS	28	Sunny
LONDON	14	Cloudy
LISBON	15	Cloudy
MADRID	13	Fair
MILAN	16	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	Cloudy
MOSCOW	10	Cloudy
MUNICH	7	Overcast
NICE	18	Cloudy
NEW YORK	7	Overcast
OSLO	7	Overcast
PARIS	13	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	Overcast
ROME	10	Cloudy
SOFIA	12	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	Cloudy
TOKYO	22	Cloudy
TUNIS	—	Unsettled
VIENNA	11	Cloudy
WARSAW	11	Fair
WASHINGTON	18	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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Communists Hold Hamlets Near Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)

two South Vietnamese were reportedly wounded, and four buildings and a runway were damaged.

At Pleiku, a major airfield for operations in the Central Highlands, one South Vietnamese airman was wounded by rockets, a Saigon command spokesman reported. The attack was believed to be linked to heavy fighting reported along Highway 14, between Pleiku and Kontum cities. The North Vietnamese cut the road earlier last week.

The U.S. command reported that air strikes were continuing over North Vietnam below the 20th Parallel and said that a Navy A-7 was downed yesterday about 90 miles south of Hanoi. The pilot was listed as missing.

The 26th Parallel cuts across North Vietnam about 70 miles south of Hanoi.

The loss of the Navy jet raised to 116 the number of U.S. planes downed in North Vietnam since the resumption of U.S. bombing last April, according to U.S. command statements. During this period, 125 airmen have been reportedly killed or captured.

American fighter-bombers were said to have flown 120 missions over North Vietnam and 313 strikes in the South.

Half of the 15,000-acre installation already has been turned over to the South Vietnamese.

Stumping Ohio, Michigan Nixon, in Radio Broadcast, Peats Anti-Amnesty Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP).—In a nationwide radio address, President Nixon said today that he would not grant amnesty to deserters and draft dodgers.

The long and difficult war to an end, it is time to look at the issue once more. Mr. Nixon said, adding the amnesty issue in a critical broadcast centering on the policy.

President added: "I am not going to give amnesty to those who have chosen to leave their country in Vietnam, gave their lives for their country, and who deserted or fled to avoid the draft. They must pay a penalty for their choice."

Those words, Mr. Nixon said, he gave yesterday in a radio address to the people of Ohio and Michigan. He had been in the motorcade through the state capital, Columbus, Ohio, and the city of Detroit, Michigan, where he was met by thousands of people.

Along the way, the President said, he met many of the young men who had served in Vietnam. "I met many of the young men who had served in Vietnam," he said. "I met many of the young men who had served in Vietnam, and I saw the pride and the honor in their eyes. I saw the pride and the honor in their eyes."

He said he was proud of the men who had served in Vietnam, and he was proud of the men who had served in Vietnam. "I am proud of the men who have served in Vietnam," he said. "I am proud of the men who have served in Vietnam, and I am proud of the men who have served in Vietnam."

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Nixon Announces He Will Sign Landmark Consumer Measure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—President Nixon announced today that he will sign into law a landmark consumer bill setting safety standards for electrical appliances, detergents, lawnmowers and other consumer products which could cause injury or death.

The bill is by far the most important consumer measure passed in this year, but it is only one of several major ways from which the administration is working to protect consumers. "I am proud of the men who have served in Vietnam," he said. "I am proud of the men who have served in Vietnam, and I am proud of the men who have served in Vietnam."

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After Ignoring Campaign Moscow Reveals a Leaning Towards Nixon

By Hedrick Smith
LONDON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—After ignoring the presidential campaign for months, the Soviet press has blossomed with election talk, but indicates Moscow is casting its lot with Richard Nixon.

Some articles evince an even preference for Mr. McGovern's position on Vietnam war, his defense of sharp cuts in defense spending, and his emphasis on economic reform, his criticism of the Soviet Union, and his support for the progressive American society. The newspaper Nedelnyye, which has been the main voice of the "little man," while

other reports put the wealthy in Mr. Nixon's camp. Nonetheless, there is a tilt in the Soviet election coverage in the President's favor. He is treated as the unquestionable victor, a candidate whose electoral success is portrayed as being almost entirely dependent on improved relations with the Soviet Union.

"A pure plus" with American voters was Lavrenty's description of various Soviet-American agreements, though, like other media here, it said not one word about voter attitudes toward Mr. Nixon's opening up to China.

The Soviet press, moreover, has handled Republican campaign tactics gingerly, exempting the President from any direct criticism, while dissecting deficiencies in Sen. McGovern's campaign. The Soviet media, for example, have glossed over the Watergate political espionage incident with



CAMPAIGN HILKS—Sen. Edward Kennedy doubles over with laughter after the quip by Sen. George McGovern at a Los Angeles rally on Friday. Sen. McGovern said he'd seen a sign reading "three more months for Nixon, eight more years for McGovern, but Teddy here says that I can have only four years, but that's all right with me."

In Keeping the Peace McGovern Asks Greater UN Role

By Linda Charlton
SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 29.—Sen. George McGovern called on the United States yesterday to make the United Nations once more "the first stop on the road to crisis," rather than a last resort.

"We do not need the United Nations as a scapegoat for our mistakes and our troubles, to be pushed over the cliff when it serves the purposes of a particular president," the Democratic presidential nominee declared in a speech to a rally at Gonzaga University here.

Instead, he said, as he stopped here briefly on one of the longest campaign days of his effort to unseat President Nixon on Nov. 7, "we desperately need the United Nations to help undo the mistakes and resolve the troubles of a difficult and dangerous time."

Ending the War
Earlier yesterday, in Anaheim, Calif., Sen. McGovern told an enthusiastic audience of some 1,500 Democrats that he was glad that "at long last even those who have supported American military intervention in Vietnam in some cases for a period of 18 years—are now, in the closing days of this campaign, beginning to recognize that the time has come to put this war to an end."

He declared that the impending attainment demonstrates the accuracy of his long-held conviction that American troops and prisoners could be brought home within 90 days, and he emphasized that it was "the Sargent Shriver-George McGovern Democratic leadership that will be best for the economy of this country in the postwar period."

Seeking to capitalize on negotiations to end the war, Sen. McGovern asserted: "Over the last few years, when I have pressed for a formula under which American troops and American prisoners could be withdrawn within a 90-day time frame and indeed have pledged myself to accomplish that purpose, there have been those in the other camp who have said McGovern's position is unrealistic."

Now, he said of the timetable for disengagement being arranged between Washington and Hanoi, "we are left to wonder how these same people think it can be accomplished in 90 days' time."

Nothing in his Spokane speech that the campaign is rapidly drawing to a close, Sen. McGovern said.

May Violate Law
An official of the Justice Department's grand jury, who asked that his name not be used, "for obvious political reasons," said the pamphlet may violate a section of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. The act requires publication of the names of persons and organizations responsible for sending campaign literature through the mails.

This is a "logical extension" of "sabotage" by the Republicans, said Kirby Jones, Sen. McGovern's press secretary. He added that it stems from the same type of political morality responsible for the bugging of Democratic headquarters at the Watergate.

Labor for America is registered as a political committee with the General Accounting Office and is located in the Baltimore Teamsters Union Building.

Joseph Towsey, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland Teamsters Council and president of the Baltimore Port Teamsters Council, said he is the national director of Labor for America. Mr. Towsey told The Washington Post that the Committee for the Re-Election of the President paid for the mailing of the pamphlet and that Mr. DeLaurie helped write it.

Mr. DeLaurie acknowledged that he helped write the pamphlet and that the re-election committee paid for it and mailed it. But he said he thought the pamphlet was stamped with the name of the committee. "If they weren't stamped, they should have been," he said. Pamphlet copies obtained by The Washington Post do not mention the Nixon campaign committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—A pamphlet denouncing Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern, ostensibly published by a labor organization, actually was paid for and mailed out by President Nixon's campaign committee.

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FBI Stops Gathering Data On Candidates for Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—L. Patrick Gray 3d, the acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, disclosed Friday that for 23 years the bureau had been compiling "biographical data" on major congressional candidates. He said he was ending the practice immediately.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Gray said that the program has been a routine part of the bureau's congressional relations program and was later used to assist the FBI in investigative leads regarding threats to members of Congress.

He explained that he was terminating the program to prevent its "misinterpretation" as investigations of the candidates themselves, including incumbents.

Confirmation of Reports
The announcement was the first official acknowledgment that such files have existed, but critics of J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, contended for years that the bureau kept such files.

The critics alleged that the files contained at least some information not readily available from published sources, for potential use in influencing congressional votes on the bureau's annual appropriations.

Mr. Gray said that under the program, which had "just come to my attention," agents at FBI headquarters here had since 1950, "as a matter of routine practice, gathered biographical data on major candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate."

He said that he was ending the practice after concluding that "such a program is not essential to FBI operations" and that it could be "misinterpreted easily as a program to investigate congressional and congressional candidates."

In the future, Mr. Gray added, the only instances in which the FBI would investigate congressional members would be those in which a member was alleged to have violated a federal law or was being considered for a top-level government appointment, both of which are part of the bureau's normal role.

Mr. Gray's statement did not make it clear whether the files on representatives and senators already assembled at the bureau's headquarters would be destroyed. An FBI spokesman refused to comment, saying he could not go beyond Mr. Gray's remarks. Attempts to reach Mr. Gray were unsuccessful.

The acting director's statement said that, while the program was in effect, agents had been authorized to gather data only from "readily available published sources" such as newspapers, magazines, campaign literature and "various reference publications."

The initial purpose of the program, Mr. Gray said, was "to provide briefing material for FBI officials who might desire it before making a call on a newly elected congressman or senator."

It later became apparent, he said, that such information would also be useful "in following investigative leads" arising from threats or offenses against members or members-elect of Congress.

Mr. Gray said he first became aware that the data-gathering was going on after he received a report that an FBI agent in Lorain County, Ohio, had made "outside inquiries" into the background of John M. Ryan, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Ohio's 13th District.

He said that an internal administrative investigation was under way to determine why the agent had not confined his research to the approved published sources.

Most of the information assembled under the program just terminated was gathered by agents stationed in Washington, Mr. Gray said.

But he added that FBI field offices had occasionally "been requested, by means of a routing slip directive, to assist by providing information (on congressional incumbents and candidates) that was readily available from local files and local publications."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Dr. Regina Pustan, mother of world chess champion Bobby Fischer, is in jail here for demonstrating without a permit during a peace march outside the White House.

She was wearing an "Uncle Sam" Halloween costume and carrying a sign saying "Trick or Treat—Uncle Sam Says Sign on Dotted Line, Peace by October 31," when arrested Friday, Dr. Pustan recently worked for the presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Twelve young prisoners overpowered guards and escaped from the Albany county jail Friday night. Roadblocks were set up as several hundred state and local police sought the men, who were reported armed with at least two pistols and an unknown number of knives.

Jury Can't Agree In 2d Trial of Alioto's Suit

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—A second trial on Mayor Joseph Alioto's \$12.5-million libel suit against Look magazine for linking him with the Mafia ended Friday in a hung jury.

Mr. Alioto's attorney said he would seek a third trial. A jury of six men and six women deliberated the case for three days before reporting to U.S. District Judge Russell P. Smith that it was hopelessly deadlocked.

The jury found that the article was false "in one or more particulars" and "defamatory," but could not agree that it was published with malicious intent—the key to a legal proof of libel.

The jury decided that Look's statement that Mr. Alioto met with underworld figures at a restaurant near Sacramento, Calif., was false; it was reported, Mr. Alioto said in a statement to the press that he has now established that Look "published a rotten and defamatory lie about me."

Britain and U.S. Put Clock Back an Hour

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Britain put the clock back an hour today—reverting from British Summer Time to Greenwich Mean Time.

British Summer Time will resume next March 18. In the United States, most states also put back the clock an hour today, going from daylight saving time to standard time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Volvo of America Corp. said today it is recalling 4,000 cars equipped with fuel injection engines built between the end of 1968 and Feb. 8, 1972, because of a reported malfunction in the throttle cable. The cable is being replaced free by local Volvo dealers.

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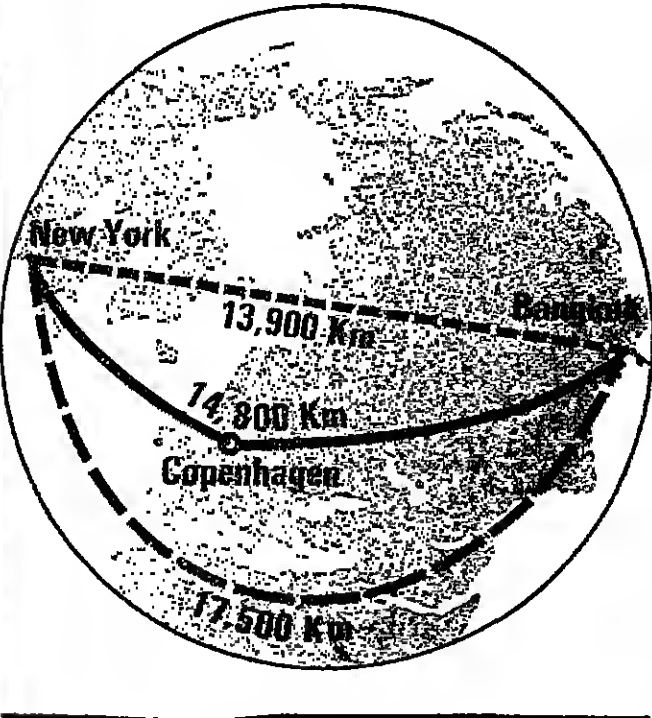
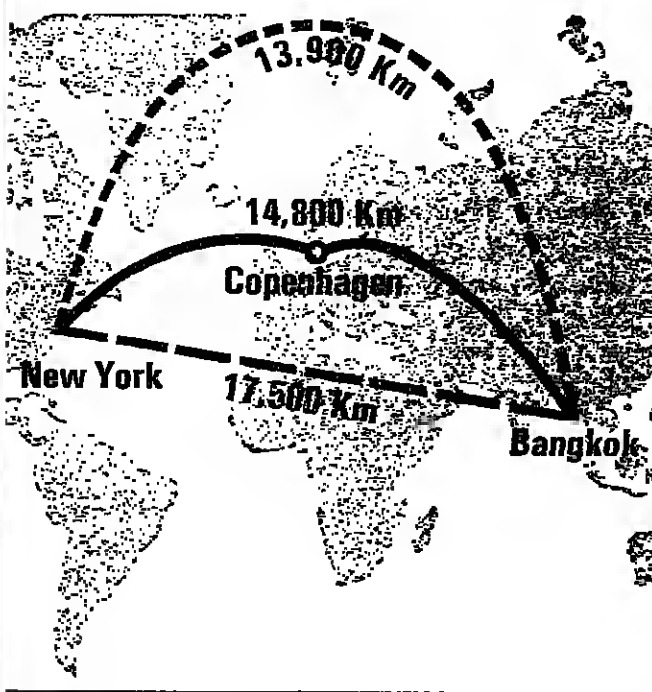
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After Ouster From Cabinet

Sadek Is Under House Arrest Near Cairo, Lebanese Report

BEIRUT, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The Lebanese newspaper Al Anwar said today that the former Egyptian War Minister, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, had been placed under house arrest.

Quoting "reliable sources in Cairo," the newspaper said Gen. Sadek had been ordered "to stay in his house at Zamalek," a Cairo suburb.

He was chief of staff of the armed forces and was named war minister in May, 1971. An official announcement Thursday said Gen. Sadek had resigned his post. No reasons were given.

Arab States Act to Curb Letter Bombs

CAIRO, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A number of Arab states have agreed on joint security measures against letter-bombs believed to be sent by Israeli agents to Palestinian and other Arab leaders.

In a statement published here today, Maj. Gen. Sayed Fahmy, director of Egyptian security investigations, reported the agreement on security measures.

The names of likely recipients of explosive letters and parcels had been listed and precautions were being enforced, Gen. Fahmy said.

The bombs were mailed from Beirut, said President Sadat, brother of guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, and to Ezzat Abdel Fattah, of the al-Fatah organization's Cairo branch.

And in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 29 (AP).—A parcel containing a boobytrapped book, mailed from Beirut, was intercepted and defused by army experts here yesterday, the police reported.

It was addressed to Fathi Dour, a 31-year-old Palestinian who represents a Kuwaiti shipping agency in Beirut, the police said.

Israel Puts Off Lansky Expulsion

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The Interior Ministry has agreed to allow Meyer Lansky, a leading figure in the U.S. gambling world who has been ordered to leave Israel, to stay for another two weeks while he negotiates asylum elsewhere.

Mr. Lansky, 70, is under indictment by two U.S. grand juries on gambling charges. He applied for Israeli citizenship under the country's law of return which normally grants such applications from Jews automatically.

But the Interior Ministry turned down his application on the grounds that he had a criminal record and his stay in Israel was not desirable. The high court of justice upheld the ministry's order after Mr. Lansky appealed.

The ministry spokesman said that Mr. Lansky had been granted extension of stay because he was still negotiating with several countries for permission to enter. He faces expulsion if he does not leave after two weeks, the spokesman said.

In Cairo, a newspaper editor said that Gen. Sadek had been replaced because of his negligence in carrying out directives and not because of any change in Egyptian policy toward the Soviet Union.

Issam Abdel-Kaddous, editor of the Al Akhbar newspaper, said in a front-page article that the change would not lead to any reversal of the decision in July to expel thousands of Soviet military advisers from Egypt.

Mr. Abdel-Kaddous, a friend of President Anwar Sadat, said, "The acceptance of the resignation of Gen. Sadek... stemmed from national executive and military interests which were related to the soundness of Egyptian planning."

"During the meeting that took place last week between President Sadat and the supreme council of the armed forces, it transpired that some directives given to Gen. Sadek during the summer had not reached the various commands and that other directives had not been implemented."

Mr. Abdel-Kaddous said he could not go into any further details because of military considerations.

Political sources in Cairo denied Lebanese newspaper reports that Gen. Sadek was under house arrest.

In Beirut, the Al Anwar newspaper said President Sadat "issued orders during the last two days penning off more than 100 officers, including some with high military ranks."

The newspaper described Gen. Sadek's resignation and the reported penning off of the army officers as a "white coup" carried out by President Sadat.

"Sadek's resignation—or dismissal—was directly connected with his opposition to the re-establishment of the old relationship between Egypt and the Soviet Union," the newspaper said.

"Sadek was one of many Egyptians who favored the Soviet expansion and never hesitated to express his desire to see them go," the newspaper said.

Russian Police Arrest Jew Who Had Visa Voided

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP).—Soviet authorities have arrested a young Jew who refused conscription after his permission to leave for Israel was withdrawn. Jewish sources reported yesterday.

They said that Andrei V. Dubrov, 23, was arrested Friday and locked in a mental asylum. Mr. Dubrov had been in hiding since Monday when officials stripped him of his exit visa without explanation and told him to report for induction into the army.

On Tuesday, a squad of militiamen raided the Dubrov apartment to arrest him. His 51-year-old mother, a disabled pensioner, was there alone.

Mrs. Dubrov and her son had their exit visas for Israel in hand Monday when officials told them that they could not leave.

13,000,000 Francs Stolen in France

MULHOUSE, France, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Thieves staged France's largest theft on record when they made off with about 13 million francs from the vault of the main post office early yesterday, police said.

The men apparently had keys to three doors leading to the vault and knew the combination of the safe in it. Police believed the thieves must have had an accomplice among the post office's staff, but said they lacked clues.

The robbery was discovered yesterday morning when the post office cashier was unable to open the safe until he summoned help from its builder.

The theft topped the previous record robbery, on June 30, 1971, when more than 11 million francs was taken from Strasbourg's main post office.



Premier George Papadopoulos reviewing military parade in Athens Saturday.

Greeks Mark Entry Into World War II

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Greece's Regent-Premier George Papadopoulos, flanked by members of the army-backed cabinet, attended a service in Athens Cathedral yesterday to mark Greece's entry into World War II.

Troops lined the route from the Regent's mansion in the center of Athens to the cathedral.

where Archbishop Ieronymos, Primate of Greece, officiated at the service.

Similar services were held in all towns throughout the country to celebrate the 32d anniversary of the day when Greece refused to accept an ultimatum from Italian forces poised to invade the country from Albania.

In a message to the armed forces today, Premier Papadopoulos said victory had imposed moral responsibilities on them.

Meanwhile, an underground organization called "Free Greeks" today called on the Greek people to begin a struggle to topple the army-backed regime.

The typewritten statement, which was sent to foreign correspondents, also criticized the government's decision to grant home-port facilities in Greece to U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels.

Mariner Ends Mars Mission After a Year

By Marvin Miles

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 29.—The saga of Mariner-9, America's most productive spacecraft, ended Friday during its 698th orbit of the planet Mars, but not without a struggle.

When Mariner tumbled hopelessly as it attempted to return final pictures to earth, controllers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here repeatedly sought to shut off the probe.

A week before, the spacecraft's supply of attitude-control gas (nitrogen) had dwindled toward zero after almost a year of orbital operation during which Mariner mapped Mars with a total of 7,329 pictures.

Some gas was required to orient the craft to snap its final 15 photos of Mars late Wednesday night and early Thursday, and it was hoped sufficient nitrogen remained aboard to permit transmission of the pictures the next day.

With only about .005 of a pound of gas left to trigger tiny control jets, and aim its antenna toward earth, the probe obediently started another orientation maneuver Friday to carry out its last duty. But before the maneuver could be completed, the nitrogen was exhausted, and Mariner slipped into a slow tumble that rotated the spacecraft once every 51 minutes in its orbit.

Without this control it was impossible to continue the probe's extraordinary scientific study of Mars, which proved the planet is a dynamic, evolving body rather than a dead world.

Following space agency policy to prevent abandoned spacecraft from beaming useless, intermittent radio signals, controllers commanded Mariner to shut down its transmitter.

But the tumbling probe refused to accept the signal and continued to sing occasionally when its antenna was aimed at earth. Controllers finally got a command through after four hours said Mariner fell silent.

Aimed to remain in orbit around Mars for 17 years—to prevent contamination of the planet—the spacecraft probably will continue its circling for 50 to 100 years, controllers said, swinging slowly from a low point of 1,025 miles to a high of 10,500 miles.

The spacecraft was launched from Cape Kennedy May 30, 1971, and was captured in orbit by Mars last Nov. 13 when the planet was shrouded by a vast dust storm that precluded the start of mapping until Jan. 25.

In the 517 days it was operational, the probe obeyed more than 46,000 commands from the laboratory here.

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In Paris to Thank French for Help

Nixon Narcotics Aide Tells Of Arrests in Latin America

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP).—Nelson Gross, President Nixon's senior narcotics adviser, disclosed yesterday a series of arrests that he claimed have incapacitated the Latin-connection drug traffic to the United States.

"This might be a blow from which the underworld could not recover," Mr. Gross said.

Other American officials said the arrests made in Latin America from February to September constituted "the biggest roundup of its kind" and involved "ordinary people who cannot be easily replaced."

Mr. Gross said the Latin connection, the transport route through which heroin produced in Marseilles laboratories is smuggled to Latin America for transshipment to the United States, accounted for about a ton of heroin on the U.S. street market every year.

Cycle of Arrests

The cycle of arrests began, he said, Feb. 5 in La Paz, Bolivia, with the arrest of Housep Carmanian, a French national, who was in possession of a false passport and \$238,000 in cash, apparently meant for drug payoffs.

Caramanian was extradited to the United States, but two Frenchmen who accompanied him, Lucien Sarti and Jean-Paul Angeletti, were released.

Through the coordinated efforts of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau, French and various Latin American police agencies, Sarti and Angeletti were traced to Mexico. Angeletti and an Italian trafficker, Renzo Ragel, were arrested there April 27, and Sarti was killed in a shoot-out with police.

On Aug. 30 in Caracas, Venezuela, another member of the ring, Joseph Serem, was arrested, and 35 pounds of heroin seized. Then, on Sept. 6, in Buenos Aires, 33 persons were arrested in connection with the seizure of 90 pounds of heroin, among them another accomplice, Francis Chippell.

Finally, on Sept. 26, 132 pounds of heroin were found in Rio de Janeiro, leading to the arrest of still another gang member, Christian David.

Mr. Gross said he was in Paris to meet Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin and "convey thanks for the results that have taken place in terms of a heroin shortage in the United States."

The heroin traffic out of Marseilles has been "attacked successfully" by French police, Mr. Gross said, and he added that he thinks an increase in the street price of heroin in the United States has been due "to the increasing vulnerability of the traffic from Marseilles."

Nationalists Bar Kreisky's Way After Attack

ELAGENFURT, Austria, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Hundreds of Austrian nationalists demonstrated today waving Slovene-German road signs today surged round Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, barring his way from a meeting here at which he attacked nationalist excesses in southern Austria.

He was forced back into the conference building where earlier he had attacked nationalist vigilantes for tearing down two-language signposts in German and Slovene in the southern Austrian province of Carinthia. Officials urged the chancellor to make his escape by a back entrance but Mr. Kreisky retorted: "An Austrian chancellor does not leave a house by the back door."

Police later forced a passage through the demonstrators, allowing Mr. Kreisky to get to his car and drive away.

In recent weeks, Austrian nationalists have toured the province in convoys daubing or dismantling signposts giving place names in German and Slovene and occasionally clashing with police. The Austrian government has claimed members of the neo-Nazi National Democratic party were involved in the nationalist campaign.

Madrid Police Bar Falangist March

MADRID, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Police today broke up an attempt by 200 blue-shirted members of the Falanga movement to hold a street demonstration commemorating the 39th anniversary of its foundation.

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Francisco Franco and other Spanish leaders attended an official ceremony commemorating the founding of the Fascist-patterned group by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera in 1933. It was held in the old Madrid Senate Building.

Paris to Build Up Its Financial Quarter

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The French government plans to improve the financial quarter of Paris to make it the equal in financial prowess of the City of London. Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in a newspaper interview here.

He was quoted by Le Monde as saying financial power was inseparable from a geographical concentration within a given area.

So the government had decided to take measures for improving the capital's existing financial quarter "by undertaking a major urban development program which must be carried out in an exemplary manner," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

Chile's Strike To Continue, Leaders Vow

Allende Rejects Plan To Settle Dispute

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Strikers voted today to continue their 18-day walkout after President Salvador Allende rejected demands for a possible settlement.

In a nationwide broadcast today, President Allende said demands, as outlined by a man strike committee, were "illicit" and "encroached on presidential prerogatives." Leaders reacted by saying walkouts would continue indefinitely.

Their settlement demands not disclosed.

Unconfirmed reports said leftist elements in Mr. Allende's party opposed advance of the demands and unanimous in their belief the government can outlast strikers.

Promises of Order

In his broadcast, Mr. Allende promised to maintain order and said he would not let the nation be determined by "chaos, anarchy or civil war."

The strikes began Oct. 11 when 50,000 owner-drivers walked off the job to protest proposed federal trucking authority that they said would suit in a government take the industry.

The walkout spread to keepers, bank employees, and lawyers and other professions.

Anti-Allende demonstrators were dispersed by the police and some were beaten when they tried to march beyond the city center on Friday.

The police said that 170 sons had been arrested on person wounded by police fire.

Lew Parker, 64 Dies, Broadway TV Comedian

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Lew Parker, 64, comedy Broadway's musicals, Hollywood movies and radio and died of cancer Friday at a New York City hospital.

Most recently, Mr. Parker had been portraying the father of the television "That Girl."

Mr. Parker was born in Lynn of a theatrical family. His father was head of the Parker and Decker, a theatrical blackface act.

The youngster got a job chorus of "The Ramblers" then appeared in Vincent's "Rabbit" and had a role in "Spring Is Here." He was "Glad, Glad, Glad" and "Red, Red, Red."

In 1941, Mr. Parker began run of almost two years in Service Organizations, the South and Southwest followed by a role in the "Are You With It?"

He took over the Old Ole in the road company of ten and Johnson, extraterrestrial. Television penances followed over the years: "Star Trek," "The Store" and Ed Sullivan's "The Town," plus appearances "The Amorous Fien," "The Page," "Inside U.S.A.," "George White's Scandals."

U.S. Will Halt 40-Year Alabama Syphilis Study

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP).—A federal panel investigating a 40-year syphilis experiment in Alabama has recommended that the study be ended immediately and any needed medical treatment be given its survivors.

The recommendation was made to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which, in turn, promised to implement the recommendation as quickly as possible.

In the experiment, known as the Tuskegee Study, more than 430 Negroes in Alabama, black men were denied treatment for syphilis so that federal doctors could determine through eventual autopsy what damage the disease had done to the men. At least 28 of the men died of untreated syphilis.

The study, which began in 1932, was run by the Public Health Service. After disclosure of the experiment last July, HSW, the parent agency of PHS, named a nine-member citizens' panel to investigate the study.

Dr. Raymond Sontag

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 29 (UPI).—Dr. Raymond Sontag, 73, professor of European at the University of California, died Friday of a heart attack at his home.

Dr. Sontag, a native of California, had been a member of the department at the University of California since 1941.

that he was the Henry Lea, then chairman of the department at Princeton in 1924, where he joined the faculty. His students included George F. Kennan, author of the famous "Long Telegram" and ambassador to the Soviet Union.

After World War II, Dr. Sontag was editor in chief of the publication of captured German sign ministry documents in the State Department. From 1953, he had served on the Board of National Estimates of the Central Intelligence Agency, publishing numerous books and articles on modern European history, including "Germany: Background of Hitler" (1958).

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Discussion of Vietnam Seen

Sir Alec Arrives in Peking
On Five-Day Visit to China

PEKING, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home flew into Peking today for a five-day visit which he is expected to discuss Vietnam peace develop-

ments and European Economic Community affairs with Chinese leaders—including Premier Chou En-lai and possibly Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Sir Alec was greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, with whom he will begin preliminary talks later in the day, after a tour of Peking's Forbidden City.

From the airport he was driven immediately to the residence of the former American delegation—now a state guest house—in Peking's Anti-Imperialist Street.

Sir Alec—the first British cabinet minister to visit the People's Republic of China—made a brief arrival statement in which he said relations between the two countries were making welcome progress.

Variety of Subjects

"I value the opportunity this visit will afford me to have discussions with Mr. Chi and other Chinese leaders on a wide variety of subjects of interest to our two countries," he said.

Sir Alec, who flew in on a British Air Force VC-10 after a brief stopover for breakfast in Shanghai described China as a country "which has always held a great fascination for the people of Europe."

Sir Alec recently attended the Paris Conference of the enlarged Common Market and is likely to brief the Chinese on its outcome, according to sources here.

In view of the fast-moving developments toward a possible Vietnam peace settlement, Indo-China is also likely to figure high

Diplomats Get
Federal Shield
Under U.S. Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI).—President Nixon signed a bill Friday making it a federal offense to murder, kidnap, harass or threaten foreign diplomats, senior visiting foreign officials or other designated "guests" in this country. The law also applies to members of their families.

It also would cover robberies, such as the kidnapping of Valentin Zorin, a member of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, in New York on Wednesday.

The new measure will supplement existing state laws against such offenses. It also will bar demonstrations within 100 feet of foreign consulates or other diplomatic missions in the United States, except in the District of Columbia, where the limit remains 500 feet.

According to administration sources, the FBI has estimated that as many as 100,000 foreign diplomats, officials, "guests" and their families may come under the provisions of the new bill.

3 Ministers Quit
Uruguay Cabinet
In 'Internal War'

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Three government ministers resigned today in a move that threatened to rob President Juan Maria Bordaberry of his parliamentary majority.

The resignations by the education, public works and economy ministers were in protest against the arrest of Jorge Batlle, a fellow member of the governing Colorado party.

Mr. Batlle is leader of the "Unity and Reform" faction of the party. The three ministers, plus five senators and 12 deputies, also belong to the faction. If the senators and deputies follow the ministers, Mr. Bordaberry would be unable to get legislation through parliament.

Mr. Batlle, a former presidential candidate, was arrested by military police Friday and taken to an army stockade for trial before a military tribunal on charges of insulting the armed forces.

The arrest was made under current emergency regulations under terms of a "declaration of internal war" that suspends civil rights in an effort to combat urban guerrillas.

Airbus Passes
Maiden Flight

TOULOUSE, France, Oct. 28.—The European Airbus made a successful maiden flight over southern France yesterday. Officials said the four-and-a-half flight had gone smoothly and without incident.

The Airbus is being built by five countries—West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, France and Britain. Ten orders have been placed for the aircraft so far—six by Air France and four by the Spanish airline Iberia.

Depending on the model, the Airbus will carry from 257 to 331 passengers at a range put at up to 2,000 miles. It is expected to enter commercial service in about 18 months.

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Cyprus Talks
Deadlock Is
Seen as Over

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Qualified diplomatic sources said today that there had been a breakthrough in the Greek-Turkish negotiations on the future of Cyprus.

The Turkish side, the sources said, offered to reduce its demands for a constitutional safeguard if the Greek side would accept the objective of "enosis," a eventual annexation of the island to Greece.

Cypriot independence and integrity were first proclaimed in 1960 as a compromise between the Greek and Turkish sides, the latter named by the Turkish Cypriot community, which is outnumbered 1 by Greek Cypriots in the 9,250 square mile British colony of 650,000 people.

Constitutional Breakdown
The constitutional framework of Cyprus, worked out with the p of Greece and Turkey, broke in 1963. Efforts to devise a arrangement for peaceful co-existence between the two communities led to violence on the and and crises that drove peace and Turkey to the brink war.

The qualified diplomatic sources said Turkey's demands for constitutional safeguards had been ed on the principle that the kish Cypriot minority had ed increased guarantees on government as protection inst a possible enosis move by Greek Cypriot majority. The next for increased guarantees rejected by the Greek side as wing the seeds of partition.

The result was a deadlock in as on Cyprus between the two communities. Earlier this year the as were expanded to include, in addition to the Greek-Cypriot and kish-Cypriot negotiators, Bino P. Osorio-tsfall, the special representative of Secretary-Gen- Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations, as well as constitutional consultants from Greece and Turkey.

kyo, Peking
gn \$120 Million
73 Trade Pact

OKYO, Oct. 29 (AP).—Japan d China signed a private trade eement in Peking today call- g for \$120 million in two-way ade for 1973, up 30 percent om the expected trade volume r this year.

In a dispatch from Peking, pan's Kyodo news service said e signing of the memorandum ide agreement came after five rs of negotiations by Chinese ide officials and a Japanese egation which included farm ducts and livestock feed im- rters and officials of the Minis- of international trade and ustry.

Details of the agreement were disclosed, but Kyodo said an is expected to import coal l farm products such as soy ns and corn while exporting l products, machinery and oilcal fertilizer.

ast Rips Building
Barcelona; 4 Dead

BARCELONA, Oct. 29 (UPI). o explosion today ripped uph a downtown four-story riment building, burying at t two dozen persons under rubble and partly collapsing adjoining edifices, police

scuers have located four es and freed 21 persons. e of them in critical condi- Several more persons were trapped. Police suspected a leaking gas pipe was the se—the same reason which initially given for the ex- ion which destroyed a block luxury flats here in March, ng 18 persons.

18 March explosion is still r investigation.

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7 Guerrillas Escape

Ulster Gunmen Slay Youth,
3 Hotels Bombed in Dublin

BELFAST, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Gunmen firing from a passing automobile killed one Belfast youth today and wounded another, police said. Bombs in Dublin touched off fires in three hotels.

Police said that gunfire cut down a 16-year-old youth as he and a friend strolled in Cliftonville Avenue, a quiet residential suburb. The friend was "slightly wounded," a police spokesman said.

The youth's death an hour later at Royal Victoria Hospital pushed the death toll in three years of sectarian strife in Northern Ireland to 621.

Earlier, British troops in Belfast, lured by an anonymous telephone tip, narrowly avoided tripping a body-trap bomb in the Roman Catholic Andersonstown district. An army explosive expert detonated it after clearing the area.

Driver Surprised

Police said that the killers in the Cliftonville Road shooting drove off at high speed, almost smashing into an army patrol around the corner in Brookvale Avenue.

"It looks as though the driver panicked when he saw the soldiers," a police spokesman said. "He crashed the car. Two men jumped out and ran off."

In the Irish Republic, police were searching for suspected Protestant extremists from Northern Ireland after incendiary devices caused fires in three Dublin hotels and a bomb was discovered and defused in a toilet of the Connolly Railway station in Dublin.

The fires damaged the Skylon and Crofton Hotels near Dublin Airport and Wynn's Hotel in O'Connell Street but caused no casualties. Guests were evacuated while firemen quickly extinguished the fires.

The hotel managers said that guests with Ulster accents checked out shortly before the incendiary devices ignited. Police said they were hunting three men and a woman.

Protestant extremists in Northern Ireland have threatened reprisals in the Irish Republic for the bombings and shootings by the outlawed IRA in Ulster.

Seven IRA guerrillas escaped from military custody in the Irish Republic tonight. Police immediately organized a nationwide hunt.

Yesterday a sniper killed a British soldier and wounded a 10-year-old boy with a single shot fired on the edge of Londonderry's Bogside area, the army said.

In Belfast, soldiers manning an outpost in the Catholic Ardoyne

Where All Week
Is a Holiday

ROME, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Thousands of Italians today prepared for an unexpected week's holiday, thanks to a strike, two religious holidays and a patriotic anniversary.

All Saints Day on Wednesday and All Souls Day on Thursday are traditional public holidays. But tomorrow and Tuesday, a large proportion of the country's teachers will strike for better pay and improvements in the educational system. On Saturday, Italy celebrates the anniversary of the World War I victory. Bowing to the inevitable, the authorities have made Friday a holiday too.

area exchanged fire with gunmen and claimed that they hit one man.

In Dublin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army met to discuss future strategy in its campaign to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

A Sinn Fein spokesman said this afternoon, after the meeting ended, that the IRA would urge its supporters to boycott a plebiscite that Britain plans to hold in Ulster. The plebiscite would offer Northern Irishmen the choice of remaining attached to Britain or being incorporated into the Irish Republic.

Without naming anyone, he said that leaders in Serbia, one of the country's six republics, were too liberal.

Meanwhile, Bora Pavlovic, secretary of the Communist party's

Yugoslav Foreign Minister
Said to Quit in Wake of Purge

BELGRADE, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac has resigned, diplomatic sources said last night.

The sources could not say what Mr. Tepavac's reasons were for quitting office, but they said that an official announcement is expected shortly after the current visit here of the Bangladesh foreign minister, Abdus Samad Azad.

The sources said that Mr. Tepavac is understood to have resigned several times but was apparently persuaded to stay on.

He has held office since April, 1969, and some observers believe that his resignation might be connected with the current reshuffle of top Communist party officials in Serbia.

Replacements Named

The Central Committee of the Serbian Communist party earlier last week elected a new president and secretary to replace those who resigned a week earlier as a result of President Tito's criticism of their policy.

The dispute, which had been brewing for some time, was made public when President Tito revealed that local leaders had clashed with him over party policy.

Without naming anyone, he said that leaders in Serbia, one of the country's six republics, were too liberal.

Meanwhile, Bora Pavlovic, secretary of the Communist party's

Belgrade City Committee, also resigned yesterday, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported.

Tanjug quoted Mr. Pavlovic as saying that he accepted President Tito's criticism and felt personally responsible for the Belgrade party's policy.

Resignations were announced earlier this week of Serbian party chief Marko Niksic and Central Committee secretary Latinka Perovic.

Trade Reversal
Reported by Italy

ROME, Oct. 27 (AP/DJ).—Italy posted a trade deficit of 65 billion lire (\$11.8 million) in September compared with a surplus of 11 billion lire in September, 1971, the government said today.

Imports totaled 937 billion lire, up 18.2 percent, while exports rose 8.5 percent.

It was the first time in several months that the gain in exports was lower than the gain in imports. No reason for the reversal was given, nor was any immediately evident from a study of economic conditions prevailing at the time.

For the first nine months, Italy had a trade deficit of 241 billion lire, a sharp improvement from the deficit in the like 1971 period of 460 billion lire.

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Dear Constituent

'I Support Nixon'

By Jacob K. Javits
WASHINGTON.—I share certain of the criticism you and have raised concerning Nixon administration dealing with the war in Vietnam. Yet I support Richard Nixon for presidency despite the fact I disagree with him on how to deal with the quagmire in Vietnam.

on domestic policy because I think he has rendered indispensable service to abate inflation and because he has been the most effective worker for peace and for the improvement of international relationships since the end of World War II. Those trips to Moscow and Peking, decried in some quarters as public relations before they were made, have turned out to be harbingers of a better day.

Welfare Reform

I can support President Nixon because he is the first American president to endorse a guaranteed basic income level that may prove the beginning of the end of the welfare tragedy. While I am profoundly disappointed that such welfare reform was defeated in the current session of Congress and it is charged that the White House did not do enough to save it, I believe that the President will continue to support the basic welfare reform legislation which he proposed three years ago and that it can become law in his presidency.

I support him because of his New Economic Policy which is effectively designed to fight in-

flation and reduce private sector unemployment and at the same time to shore up confidence in the American dollar at home and abroad. His suspension of the convertibility of the dollar and the imposition of an import surcharge were courageous and were designed to bring about a new monetary and trade system which will place American goods on a more competitive footing in world markets.

Through revenue-sharing programs, fresh approaches to a variety of domestic problems including housing, transportation and executive reorganization, he has sought to make government more responsive to the needs of the people.

Democrats talked of closer ties with Peking. The President acted. Democrats talked about slowing the nuclear arms race. The President acted. He has reduced U.S. troops in Vietnam by over 90 percent so far. Democrats first produced inflation and then demanded its halt. Mr. Nixon has at least slowed it down. All of these questions and the others with which we are concerned are susceptible to oversimplification and they should not be. That's part of the political process.



Sen. Jacob K. Javits

Historically, the second term of an American president has been his "rendezvous with history," in which he begins to achieve truly meaningful changes. If President Nixon is re-elected, I will continue to exercise my legislative authority and my personal influence to insure that the administration's actions contribute to the progressive objectives I have stood for all my life.

This letter by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., was addressed to a constituent.

Dear Constituent

'I Support McGovern'

By J.W. Fulbright
WASHINGTON.—It is not easy to identify George McGovern with any of the categories of traditional politics. One cannot really say he is left-wing or right-wing, or a conservative or a liberal, because he is a complex mixture and does not lend himself to our usual labels.

The quality which I like best about him is that I think he is more candid than Mr. Nixon, and is inclined to be honest and frank in the way he discusses issues and treats people. This often gets him into trouble because he uses terms which, because of their clarity, may offend people.

As you know, the public has been hoodwinked so long that they are shocked when a politician calls a spade a spade. For example, when Mr. McGovern proposed giving everyone a thousand dollars but subjecting it, along with other income, to the usual income taxes, people were horrified. If he had said he was going to propose a tax credit, a deduction, an allowance, a reserve, or some other technical phraseology, used by the tax

lawyers, no one would have given it a second thought.

Secondly, his views about what is important to the country also appeal to me. I think he means it when he says he will end the war and reduce the predominance of the military establishment over our entire country, and especially over our resources. Mr. Nixon said he would do this, but he has ended up by spending close to \$100 billion, 20,000 more are dead, and 50,000 wounded.

My greatest criticism of Mr. Nixon is that he has done much toward upsetting the balance between the legislative and executive branches of our government. He has increased the White House staff to over 500, and he literally dominates the Congress. You may say that this is Congress's fault, and with this I must agree to a very great extent, but given the development of such things as television, the military-industrial complex and all the other sources of power available to the executive, there is no doubt that the President has the capacity to dominate the legislature, given the will to do so.

My complaint is that Mr.

Nixon has the will to use these powers to destroy our constitutional system. He refuses to allow his principal representative, Mr. Kissinger, to respond to congressional committees, and, in fact, practically anyone in the executive branch who wishes to do so can now take shelter under what is known as "executive privilege," thereby depriving the Congress of the information it should have to do its job, and leaving the people who run the government accountable to no one but the President.

Mr. Nixon has also encouraged secrecy to an unprecedented extent, while at the same time his principal committee in the political field evidently has been caught with its "hands in the cookie jar" in connection with the arrest of his representatives at the national Democratic headquarters.

In short, in order not to prolong this epistle, Mr. Nixon is a very energetic, active and imaginative man, but he is driven by a desire for power and the will to dominate—and this is inconsistent with our democratic process, given the resources in the command of the office of the presidency.



Sen. J. William Fulbright

I believe Mr. McGovern is an honest man and is not driven by the same kind of ambition that motivates Mr. Nixon. My own view is that all of us, including the members of the Congress, are guilty of having built up the President of the United States to the extent that he is generally regarded almost like the French regarded Louis XIV or Napoleon Bonaparte.

This letter was written to a constituent by Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D., Ark.

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'Peace' and the Campaign

The precise status of the Vietnamese talks is still uncertain; Hanoi is anxious to nail down the accord reached with Washington and Saigon is... anxious. But already the advanced state of negotiations is reshaping the political campaign.

It has not affected President Nixon's own avowedly political speeches markedly—he is content to allow Dr. Kissinger's truly fine discussion of the process of reaching a cease-fire stand as his chief statement. But for Sen. McGovern and his supporters, the apparent imminence of an end to American participation in the war has produced perplexities.

To be sure, since the beginning of the primaries, the South Dakota senator has been expanding his previous concentration on the evils of the war to take in the whole field of government. It was fairly well established from the outset that the war alone would not dominate the campaign, and domestic issues have been very important in the McGovern case.

Consequently, it was possible for the McGovern staff to assert, after Dr. Kissinger's revelations, that the prospect of peace would strengthen, rather than weaken the Dakotan's appeal. Its members pointed to the end of World War II, when Winston Churchill's indubitable and massive contribution to a successful war was promptly followed by Clement Attlee's victory at the polls on British domestic issues.

Whether the "Attlee effect" will be visible

in next week's election remains to be seen. But thus far, Sen. McGovern is still vested in the garments of the crusader against the war, and he does not seem to have lighted many fires on the domestic front. So war and peace still play their parts in his campaign.

The senator does not say that the cease-fire agreements were precisely timed for maximum political effect by the administration, and it seems quite clear that they were not. But Mr. McGovern does argue, and his vice-presidential candidate, Sargent Shriver, puts it in even stronger and simpler terms, that there was no reason why this end could not have been attained four years ago—or 18 years ago, in the wake of the Geneva accords.

It is quite true that, given rationality on both sides, the war need not have taken place, or might have been finished far earlier. But not all the blame rests on a single pair of American shoulders. Something very like the present arrangement was offered to Hanoi, months ago. The North Vietnamese preferred to launch their climactic offensive at a time when American troops were being withdrawn, and the bombing of the North, the blockade, and all the deaths and devastation of the past summer ensued. It may well be asked whether any of this was worth while, to achieve, in the end, a compromise. But the consciences that should be troubled by this question are in Hanoi as well as in Saigon and Washington.

A Veto in Saigon?

North Vietnam has put the Nixon administration in a difficult position with its insistence that before the end of the month the United States sign the agreement that has been made public by Hanoi and essentially confirmed by Washington.

If this country's lingering reservations are as minor as presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger has indicated, it should not be impossible to resolve them quickly. If, however, President Thieu's demand for substantive changes in the terms of the accord is permitted to inhibit American policy, the momentum toward peace could be stalled if not shattered.

Mr. Thieu is demanding, among other things, the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops as a condition for a cease-fire. This used to be President Nixon's condition also. Its abandonment by the President some time ago was undoubtedly a key factor among the mutual concessions that made the present agreement between Washington and Hanoi possible. Any attempt to resurrect this issue would certainly imperil the whole accord.

The Saigon regime is understandably apprehensive about the vague provisions for a political settlement in South Vietnam which—significantly—need not be accomplished before completion of a total American military withdrawal. The proposed National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord has no clear definition of responsibilities—at least as described so far—and the provision that it can act only in unanimity could be a formula for chaos. Nevertheless, Hanoi's undertaking to leave Thieu's gov-

ernment intact, at least in the initial stages of a settlement, represents a major concession from that side.

Americans should be under no illusions—as Mr. Thieu obviously is not—about the possible consequences of the proposed solution. Undisclosed provisions for international supervision of a cease-fire are so complex that Mr. Kissinger conceded that "only my colleague, Ambassador Sullivan, understands them completely." The chances for a breakdown in the cease-fire and political arrangements must be regarded as high. The most likely prospect is for a prolonged period of political chaos after the last GI departs.

But this was always so. The unambiguous core of the agreement lies in those sections which provide for the speedy withdrawal of all remaining American military personnel from South Vietnam and the concurrent release of American prisoners of war. This is no more nor less than critics of the administration's Indochina policy have been seeking for years.

It is notable that the freedom of American prisoners is not tied to the release of political prisoners by Saigon, as formerly demanded by the Communists. This fact, plus the administration's ability to withhold crucial air support from South Vietnamese troops if they should attempt to upset any cease-fire arrangement, sharply curtails President Thieu's leverage in his efforts to obstruct a settlement. But it is not yet clear whether the administration will proceed to end the conflict with Hanoi in case Mr. Thieu should continue to withhold his cooperation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Egypt and Russia

It is hard not to connect the dismissal of Egypt's war minister, Gen. Sadek, with the current state of Soviet-Egyptian relations and the recent visit to Moscow of Dr. Sidky, the prime minister. When President Sadat expelled the Russian military advisers last July, it was Gen. Sadek who was one of the foremost advocates of that course... The intention... appeared to be to cultivate diplomatic support in Western Europe and to initiate a more active military phase on the ground. These initiatives failed... because Egypt found Western Europe neither sufficiently powerful nor organized to fill the gap left by Russia... Because the Russians took with them more equipment than the Egyptians had expected...

Upon Dr. Sidky's return from Moscow he reported that the Russians had agreed to resume cooperation. Both sides are clearly cautious, but perhaps the Russians more so since they may feel chary of committing themselves again too deeply to the support

of the unpredictable President Sadat. It is hard to see why Gen. Sadek should have been dismissed at this time. Possibly the Russians made that some kind of precondition for resuming cooperation... or it may have been that military discipline was breaking down. Whatever the explanation, Egypt is clearly going through a phase of political instability which seems to cause little outward sign of concern either to Israel or to the United States.

—From the Times (London).

A Settlement in Vietnam

Poor Thieu and poor South Vietnam. The outlook for both is grim and unenviable. Peace in Communist eyes is only a method of pursuing victory by other means—means scarcely less bloody.

Mr. Nixon may rejoice, since he will emerge victorious, but from the free world's point of view his is the only victory and one which should properly be celebrated with a bowed head rather than a raised glass.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

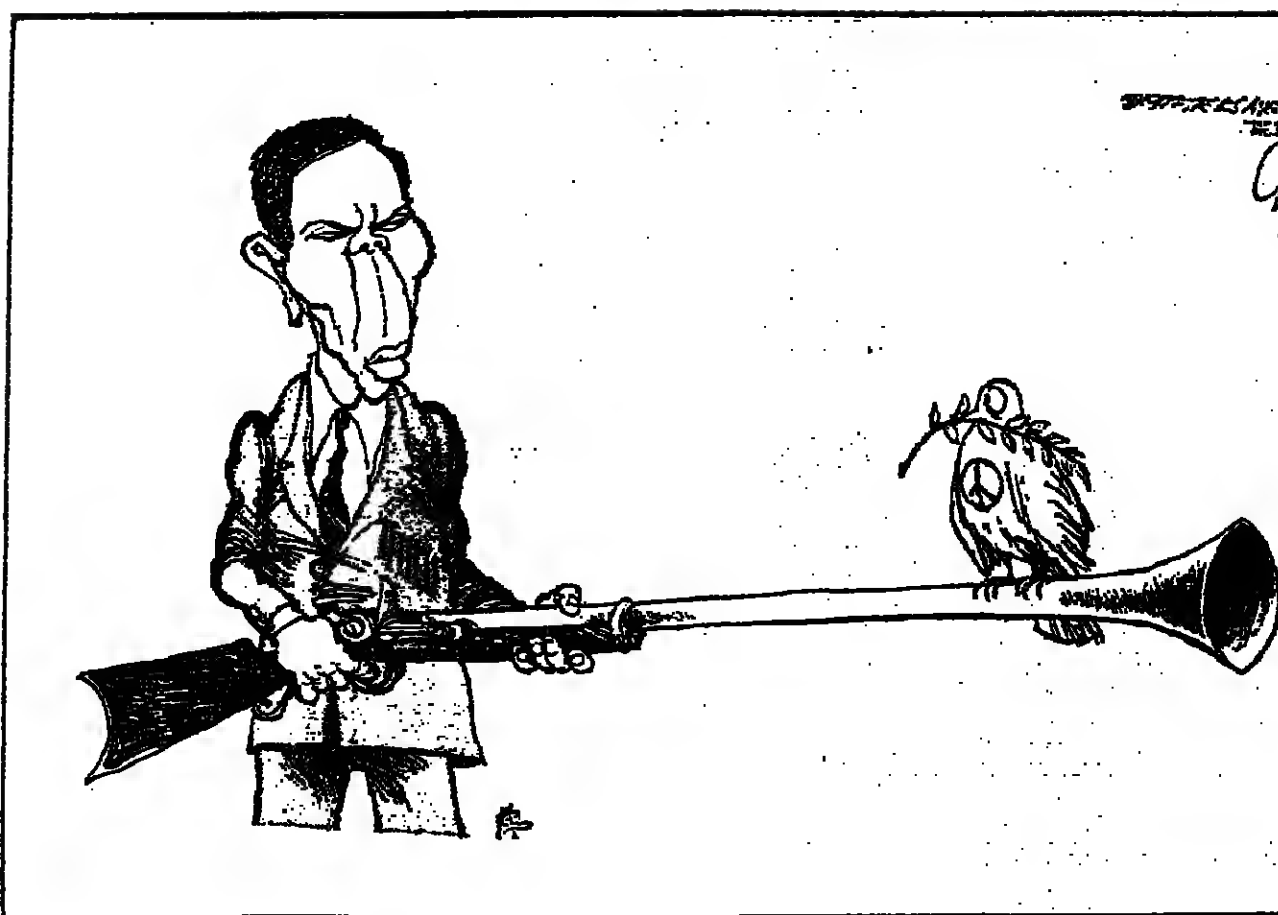
October 30, 1897

PARIS—M. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice-President of the Senate, has now definitely expressed his firm conviction of the innocence of ex-Captain Dreyfus. He states that he intends to do everything in his power to obtain his acquittal and complete rehabilitation. More than this he absolutely refuses to say. What steps Mr. Scheurer-Kestner will take to reopen the Dreyfus case are at present unknown, but there are many possibilities.

Fifty Years Ago

October 30, 1922

ROME—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.



Looking Toward the New Shape of Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The approach of Indochina peace brings with it inevitable discard of shibboleths that have dominated political thinking on Asia during the last two decades. Two assumptions that now seem wholly outmoded are the so-called domino theory, Washington's basic precept of the 1950s, and the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine tentatively presented as a fundament of Moscow's Eastern policy.

Both approaches lost their assumed validity as attitudes toward China were reshaped. The United States finally accepted—after a long period of doubt—that Peking and Moscow were seriously at odds and that no tacit conspiracy existed favoring Communism's ideological conquest of Asia.

And the Soviets seem to have recognized that there is no compelling requirement or attainable possibility for the U.S.S.R. to contain Chinese expansion southward; such an imperial thrust was not in the cards and also, were it probable, would be difficult for Moscow to forestall.

New Realities

The new realities are highly different from what has been foreseen even a relatively short time ago. A kind of balance has been established among conflicting U.S., Soviet and Chinese interests, which are at least as much national as they are ideological. This enables the contested area to envision a neutralized function.

Early as a consequence of the Sino-Soviet split and partly as a consequence of American dynamism, there has been a regional readjustment in power relationships. Indonesia, the lower lever in a Chinese nuclear squeeze on Southeast Asia when Sukarno was boss in Jakarta, is now governed by a more realistic, less ideological regime.

What appears likely for the whole complex of peoples, between India, Indonesia, China and the Philippines is a deliberate trend toward nonalignment. There is increasing belief that Hanoi, although it will not lightly abandon its goals, has been seriously hurt by the conflict now drawing to an end and will lie low for some years while it recovers strength.

Although it surely still dreams of a reunited Vietnam and federation of all the Indochinese states once ruled by France, there are many indications it is not yet going to press for this aim.

Consequently there is a tendency to view the prospect of Southeast Asian developments in a more relaxed way and to consider the possibility that divisions created by war in Indochina and resulting peripheral pressures

may ease; all nations between Burma and the Philippines could therefore develop new patterns of relationships. The foreign power that could benefit most immediately from this change is not Russia, not China, not America—but Japan. Tokyo, which has already expanded its trade throughout Asia, will move into Indochina dramatically, offering cheap long-term loans in order to grab markets as peace returns.

The Japanese seem about to establish on a sound foundation the kind of East Asian co-prosperity sphere once imagined as the goal of brutal imperialism 30 years ago. Nor is there any reason why others—the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., China or the European Common Market—should see anything inimical in this.

As for the United States, it is unlikely Nixon has

any such intention. He is keenly aware that to achieve any true balance in the tormented area no artificial vacuum can be permitted. Among other things, such negligence would encourage revival of the Brezhnev Doctrine and assertion of Soviet influence at China's expense—something which Washington surely would not wish.

What is now so clearly shaping up is a slow trend toward genuine regional neutralization in a political sense and an immutable expansion of Japanese commercial activity. France will try to resume an increased cultural role, stressing that in so doing it speaks for the West. America will undoubtedly have to pay a considerable bill in helping this new Asian pattern to emerge.

Russian's policy is unclear.

Nixon's Trump Cards

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—For the next few days or weeks, President Nixon is obviously going to have trouble getting the South Vietnamese and the North Vietnamese to agree to his terms for a cease-fire. For the now, he seems to be caught in the middle, but he holds most of the trump cards to get through the election and arrange a truce. The outlook for an enduring peace, however, is not so good.

This is why Gen. Thieu in Saigon is raising different objections. He rejects and resents the Kissinger compromise that would stop the fighting and leave not only the South Vietnamese Communists but also the 145,000 North Vietnamese regular army units in control of the South Vietnamese territory they now occupy.

He knows the difference between a cease-fire, which would release the American prisoners and get all Americans out of Vietnam in sixty days, and a reliable peace settlement. Under the Kissinger formula, even if Hanoi agreed to meet all of Kissinger's objections to the draft truce agreement, all the Americans would be gone from Vietnam within two months, and all the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units would remain where they are.

Nevertheless, while Gen. Thieu can postpone the cease-fire and even block the release of the American prisoners, he cannot do so for long. It is not easy to defy President Nixon when he controls the supplies Gen. Thieu needs to carry on the war.

The South Vietnamese have only enough ammunition to last

for a few weeks of fighting. They have planes for defense but not bombers to attack Hanoi. They have helicopters for offensive strikes against the enemy's strongholds, but the President controls their supply of fuel. They have an army of over a million men, but the United States pays their wages.

No Threats

The President and Kissinger have handled this problem with consummate skill. They have made no threats to cut off the ammunition, fuel and money. They have simply agreed in principle and in public with the North Vietnamese on a formula for a cease-fire and left it to Gen. Thieu to go along or imagine the consequences if he doesn't.

Maybe it wasn't all planned this way. Maybe Kissinger just forgot to negotiate a clear understanding in Paris with Le Duc Tho about the precise terms of the cease-fire he now wants to tidy up in another session with the Communists, but nothing could be further from Kissinger's precise, Germanic way of doing things.

In any event, Hanoi broadcast the agreement in principle, and Kissinger, with the obvious approval of the President, announced that "peace is at hand," and this has started a process that is probably irreversible, no matter what Gen. Thieu does.

The Hanoi officials are a more difficult problem. They want the President to sign the vague and ambiguous military and political Kissinger compromise on Oct. 31,

without amendments, because this will preserve their freedom of action after the Americans have gone, and they want it signed before the election on Nov. 7 because thereafter, if the President is re-elected by a large majority, they fear he will be free to do what he likes.

But even here, Mr. Nixon has the trump cards. No doubt he would like to announce a cease-fire during the last days of the election. He loves dramatic decisions at critical moments in the struggles of politics and history, but he doesn't need one now.

Everything is coming together for him in the critical last days of the campaign. Regardless of whether he gets a cease-fire by Election Day, he has come close enough to it to dominate Mr. McGovern's last-minute attack with the news of imminent peace.

Besides, even if Gen. Thieu in Saigon doesn't like the Kissinger compromise and fears for the future, the North Vietnamese are also in trouble and need time to renew the battle even after the American troops and prisoners have come home.

For in the last few weeks, according to intelligence reports of allied nations with observers in Hanoi, the North Vietnamese have brought over 10,000 wounded men back to the North and have made no effort to replace them in the South.

So the outlook in the foreseeable future is for a cease-fire and then a long pause in which both North and South Vietnam prepare for a renewal of the political and maybe even the military struggle for the control of all Vietnam.

In the long run, the proposed settlement, with the Americans gone, probably favors the Communists. They have geography and a powerful political organization on their side, with China and the Soviet Union close enough to provide arms to keep the struggle going. But for now, Mr. Nixon has the decisive plays in his hand, both for the election and the truce.

Later on, this compromise may merely assure the Communist victory the United States sacrificed so much to prevent, but that will have to be left to the historians. Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon is on the verge of both a cease-fire and re-election, and in this political capital, these are the immediate considerations.

F. C. NANO.

'Dirty Tricks'

Having just returned from a year in the U.S.A., I welcomed the New York Times declaration of support for George McGovern, and the "Dirty Tricks" editorial of The Washington Post, both reprinted in the International Herald Tribune.

It only adds to one's feeling of despair as the election approaches, however, to realize that most of the people directly affected by Nixon's machinations remain apparently unmoved to protest.

DAVID C. SPEEDIE
Bridge of Allan, Scotland.

U.S. Elections A View From Britain

By C.P. Snow

LONDON.—There are one or two points of interest in response over here to the presidential election. Perhaps the point of interest is that it should be so much interest, primaries, the conventions, opinion polls have been covered in detail, not only in papers as our Times but also in the media. A few hours before the election, Sen. McGovern was to be heard delivering a speech, and the main TV evening news at nine. Nowadays anyone in country who is at all interested in politics has at least a nod acquaintance with the electoral system, and quite a number are well-informed.

This would not have been case forty years ago. Ignorance about the U.S.A. was then regarded as the sort of failing which carries its own obscure superiority. That has long ceased to be true. The change is, of course, a reflex of the growth of American domination in the world, probably also of the United States' decline.

Though there is a lot of interest, one can't say that there is much suspense. All this year, people over here have been aware that the election was going to be held earlier than that in 1968. Some of our intelligent people devoted to politics, went all the way to the U.S. in buses and came back reporting that the betting was at least 3 to 1, probably more to 1, on President Nixon. Many aged liberals in London, English and American, didn't believe them. But it wasn't a big thing. It was an anomaly, seriously noted, but not a disaster. It confirmed it, the same middle-aged liberals will now be most surprised, though also triumphant.

While there is plenty of interest and not much suspense, there is also far less than the usual vitality. This is rather odd. U.K. political nation is somewhat to the left of the U.S. political nation, and as a rule it would be a big English major of support (and an even bigger Scottish and Welsh majority), any Democratic candidate would sound progressive in our ears.

The Choice

Many people who normally are natural allies for a Democratic campaign seem to be. Perhaps there is a tendency not to invest emotion on what is destined to be a close election. But I do think that the full explanation of this country's failure to value value rather than overvalue success in politics. The great heroes of many progress-minded men are Charles de Gaulle and Winston Churchill. They were almost total failures. So how in 1972 Sen. McGovern evoked personal sympathy, hasn't touched a political nerve.

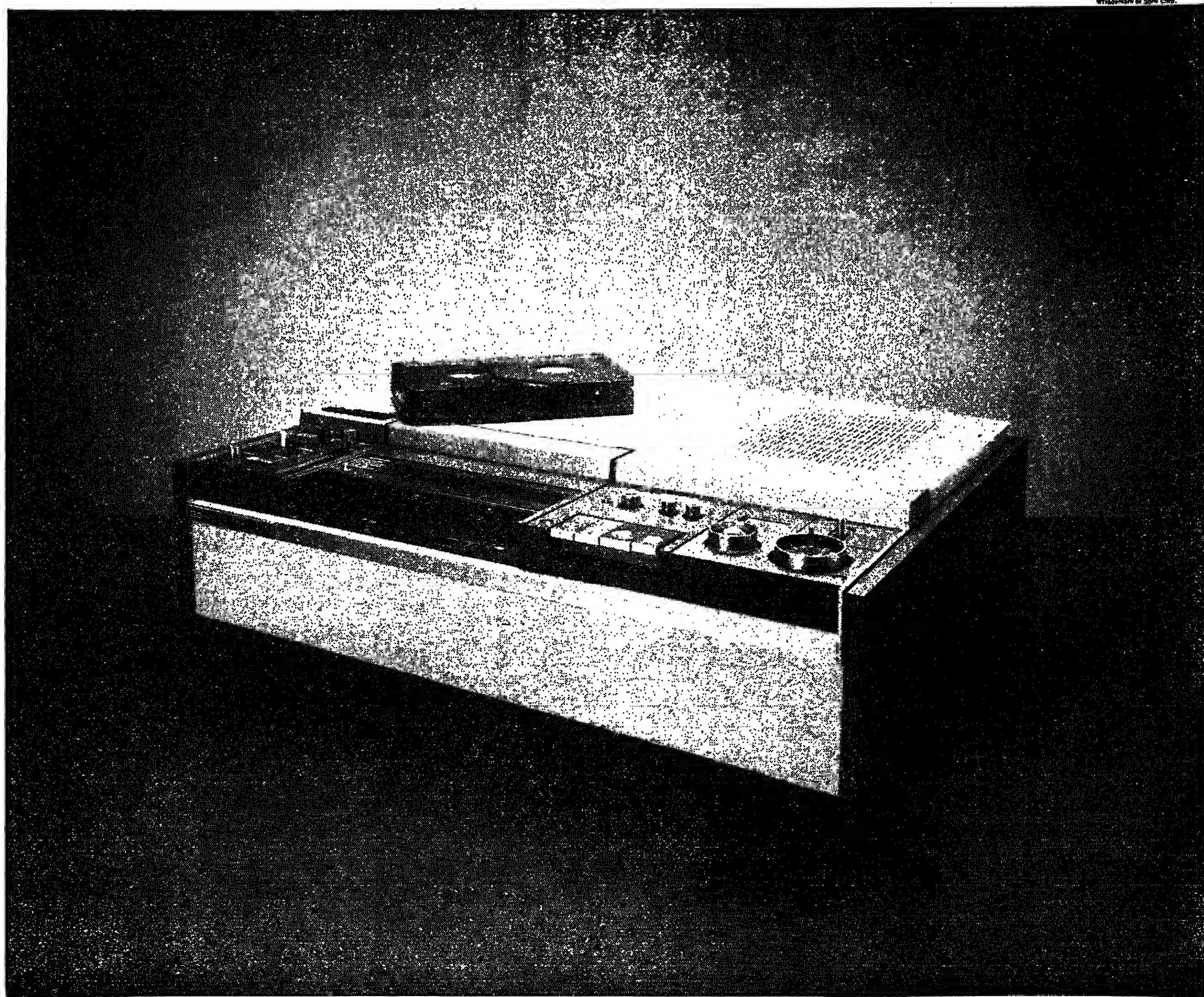
On the other hand, in quarters President Nixon has done precisely the opposite. Perhaps in the U.K., in considerable trouble ourselves, there is increasing distrust for running political affairs on gusts of emotion, and a hankering after calculated competence. Certainly there has been much admiration here, tinged with envy, for Kissinger's Mitternachts-like operations. They remind us of the kind of diplomacy we used to moderately good at.

The politics of progress is good, except on one condition. The course of the U.S. election suggests here that this lesson has been learned. It is sinking back with us. The politics of progress (which our politically sophisticated young call "shouting and screaming") has next to no effect in determining action—except when a society is in a revolutionary situation. To us outside, seemed obvious all through the sixties that, despite commotion on the surface, the U.S. was in from a revolutionary situation a society could emerge. About as far as the Soviet Union. We all thought so.

Therefore protest was no good and the sooner it was dropped with the better. Then it could be replaced by rational politics. If you like. Not an outlet for expression. But necessary. Politics in a great society means a lot of hard work, not a few well or many of the same people here. To some people here, I find your election symbolizes a recognition of that bleak truth. Which may be a reason why it climate among English observers has become so neutral.

Lord Snow, the essayist and novelist, wrote this article for The New York Times special feature service.

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Sports Shorts

Carty Is Traded to Rangers, Braves Get Pitcher Panther

Several trades marked the professional sports front with the biggest involving Rife Carty, the controversial slugger with the Atlanta Braves. Carty, with a lifetime average of .317, was traded to the Texas Rangers, for Jim Panther, a little-known relief pitcher with a won-lost record of 5-9 last year, his first in the major leagues.

"We're doing this to bolster our pitching staff," said Eddie Robinson, the Braves' director of player personnel. However, the 32-year-old Carty, who hit .366 in 1970 to win the National League batting crown, was prone to injuries, missing the first season with a broken leg, missing 68 games in 1969 with three shoulder separations and sitting out the 1968 season with tuberculosis.

Carty also had problems with his teammates, once taking a poke at Hank Aaron on another time throwing a punch at Ron Reed, a pitcher. This year Carty was beaten 1-3 by three Atlanta policemen during an altercation late one night, while earlier he saw his barbecue restaurant burn to the ground.

In other deals, the St. Louis Cardinals obtained Gene Duncan, a catcher, from the Oakland Athletics farm club to complete the Dal Maxwell trade, and the Houston Rockets of the National Basketball Association acquired Sam McKenzie from the Portland Trail Blazers in exchange for Greg Smith.

The Los Angeles Dodgers obtained two left-handed pitchers from the St. Louis Cardinals in exchange for outfielder Larry Hise. The pitchers are Rody Arroyo, who had a 1-5 won-lost record with Arkansas of the Texas League and was 1-2 with Tulsa of the American Association last season, and Greg Milliken, 24, who was 9-4 with Arkansas. Milliken, a native of Los Angeles, had an earned-run average of 1.66 in 47 games, mostly as a relief pitcher. Arroyo was added to the Dodgers' 40-man roster, replacing pitcher Al Dawson, who was sent to Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League. Milliken's contract was assigned to Albuquerque. Hise, 23, batted .325 with Albuquerque last season.

The Quebec Nordiques of the World Hockey Association have found a coach to succeed Maurice Richard, who was forced to resign because of severe nervous strain after two games. Maurice Pilon, who was hired as the team's chief scout, will take over the post.

Cliff Buck, president of the United States Olympic Committee, said the National Collegiate Athletic Association's withdrawal from the committee "comes as no surprise" and had been foreshadowed by "many attacks" on his organization. Noting that 62 percent of the committee consisted of NCAA school leaders, he said that contrary to "bungling" or "shortchanging America," as the NCAA had charged, those leaders carried out their assignments at Munich with "superb competence, integrity and highest dedication." He charged that the NCAA had withdrawn to bring about a congressional investigation of the operation and structure of the committee. He said his organization would "welcome the valuable input that Congress is capable of contributing toward an ever-better United States Olympic total effort."

Detroit Piston head coach Earl Lloyd was fired and replaced by assistant coach Ray Scott Lloyd, whose team has won only two times in seven National Basketball Association games this season.

The Scoreboard

BOXING — At Denver, undefeated heavyweight Don Lay knocked out Benjamín Luis Pérez in a 15th round stoppage. Pérez was a 50-0 record in the third round to knock him. Lay straight victory — and his 14th — was by a knock-out in a preliminary match. Cleveland Willie Davis was a unanimous 10-round decision over Peruvian heavyweight Roberto Davila and Jack O'Hara scored a 10-round knockout over Florentino Hernández, Ryo Boom.

At Barcelona, Jose Ibarra of Spain, former European heavyweight champion, beat American boxer Danny Wilson in a 10th round stoppage. Ibarra, in his first fight since he beat the European champion Juan Carlos Duran last June three at eight in Paris, and it appeared the American went down before the blow. Ibarra remained on the canvas, while the referee completed the count, but the American was then quickly hit for a second knock-out. The California boxer was refused his purse money and the crowd of 4,000 jeered him back to his dressing room.

At Panama City, Kid Pambelé of Colombia scored a 10th-round knockout over Alfredo Rodríguez of Panama and won the world junior-weight championship. Pambelé weighed 129 pounds and fought 179. It was Pambelé's defense of the title he won earlier this year from Nicolás Locke of Argentina.

BAKKEFTBALL — Ali Hohen, best of Portugal qualified for the second round of the European Cupbasketball Cup by beating Sweden of Europe 77-61 in a first-round second-round match. Benfica was the first-leg match in London, 77-61.

SOCCER — At Bucharest, Romania beat Albania, 2-0, in a Group Four World Cup qualification match.

At Voronezhgrad, Russia, the Soviet Union was eliminated by Yugoslavia's Zvezda with a 1-0 loss against Torpedo of Moscow.

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* Also to be published in November:

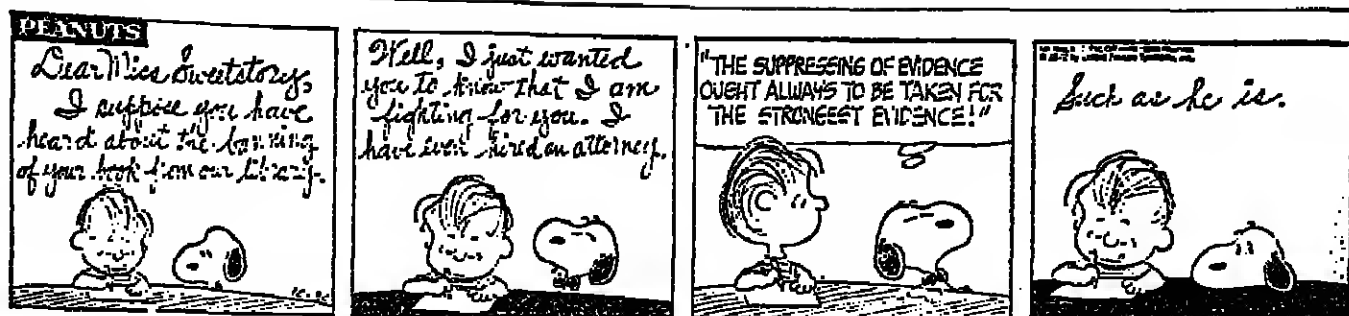
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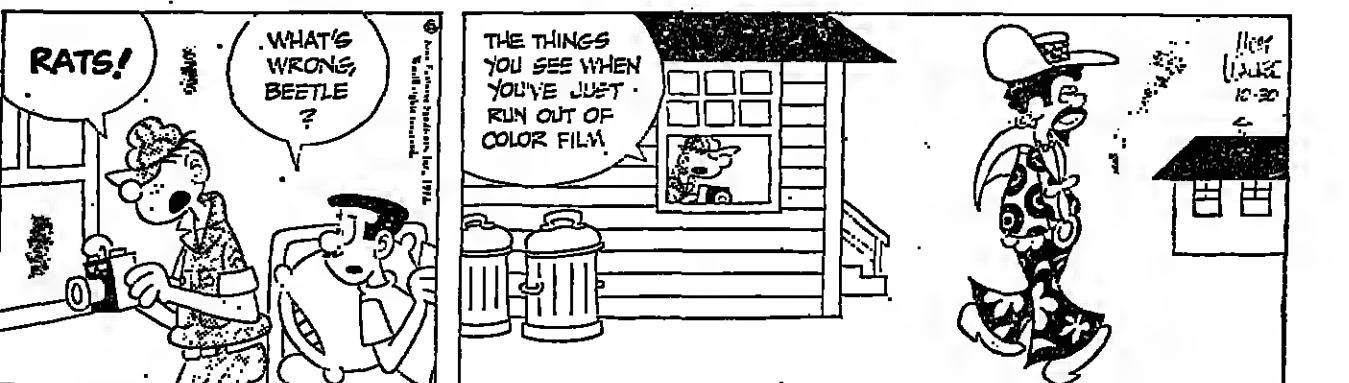
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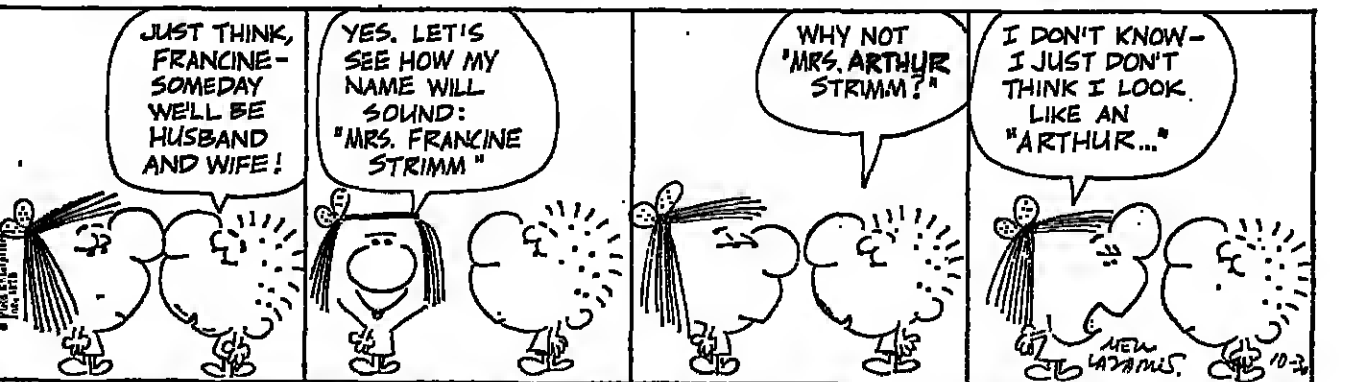
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BEETLE BAILLEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal played in this year's Tournament of Champions in Deauville, France, West displayed expert self-control. Judging that his side would not do well in attack, he passed with a powerful hand when North's one-club bid received a response of one spade.

However, when he heard his opponents climb to four spades, West could restrain himself no longer. He doubled, confidently expecting to make four tricks in spades and diamonds, with perhaps a bonus to come in the other suits. His assessment would have been right if he had made the risky-looking lead of a spade king, which would have sacrificed a trump trick but presented a diamond ruff. But he made a normal lead, the diamond ace, and South was in a position to make his contract with the help provided by the double.

At the second trick West shifted to a club and the ace was taken in dummy. The declarer then led to the heart king, finessed the jack with some confidence, and discarded his remaining club on the heart ace. He ruffed a club and played the diamond queen, ruffing in dummy when West covered with the king. The position was now this:

hoping for a three-trump break. But West's double made it most unlikely that the trumps would break, so he should have ruffed a club instead. Then he could have cashed a diamond trick and led his last diamond, leaving West in a helpless position with his four trumps. The three natural trump tricks would have divided to two, and East might have had something to say about his partner's give-away double.

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ZEAL	CLATTER	ACITIA
CLIMB	MAIDARE	DIHOM
ROB	BOURNE	HEITE
OPRE	MILO	PLISSIE
SERVANT	BOIDERS	
ENS	CONTINENTS	
SALISE	BOINOS	NURE
PLAT	DAMES	STOW
ION	MINISTS	POISTS
DE	CLASSE	PAIT
RIARE	SAINDLOT	
LIANO	DRACON	ILIZ
ALIOS	NATURAL	VERY
KITIE	SERRET	IRKS

South now made the pedestrian play of a trump from dummy,

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter each square, to form four ordinary words.

BAISH

UGSIE

ENDECT

PRAULL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: ARMOR POACH MARKUP SOIRÉE

Answer: Could be a useless thing—to fight over!—A SCRAP

BOOKS

THE ODESSA FILE

By Frederick Forsyth. Viking, 337 pp. \$12.95.

THE WILBY CONSPIRACY

By Peter Driscoll. Lippincott, 324 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

In a peculiarly fascinating scene in "The Odessa File"—Frederick Forsyth's follow-up to "The Day of the Jackal"—the author describes with extreme technical clarity how a hired assassin sits down at a table in his hotel room in the south of Germany and constructs a makeshift bomb. The bomb and its triggering device are made of an odd assortment of common materials—an empty tea canister, a battery, five rubber erasers, a hacksaw blade, a light bulb, six condoms, some tape, and a pound of plastic explosive. And it is put together in the most obvious way. But it is clever, and it works—although not on the victim for whom it is intended. A young German freelance correspondent named Peter Miller, who has inadvertently stumbled on a ring of SS men operating inside post-war Germany and trying to help Egypt destroy Israel by means of rockets loaded with bubonic plague germs and radioactive cobalt.

Like the builder of the bomb, Mr. Forsyth works with an odd assortment of unpromising materials in making his fictional machine—materials that include a plastic mixture of historical fact and extrapolated fiction: a tin can full of far-fetched coincidences; a face woven out of a standard concentration-camp atrocity; characters as stiff as cardboard; and a thin casing of propaganda about good Germans and collective guilt.

And Mr. Forsyth builds with no more technical subtlety than the assassin builds his bomb. He manipulates his characters without guile—first showing his young correspondent hero, Peter Miller, into the affairs of "Odessa," a German acronym meaning "Organization of Former Members of the SS," which according to Mr. Forsyth's introduction actually exists, then firing Peter with a clever motivation for hunting down one of Odessa's ring leaders. Mr. Forsyth leaps from scene to scene with no other logic but one designed to keep his readers on the edge of their seats. Every piece of "The Odessa File" is as obvious as that crude homemade assassin's bomb.

But like the bomb, the story works... eventually. Once the pieces have been forced into place—once we have learned of the headhunting of SS Capt. Eduard Roschmann, the "Butcher of Riga" (who, as the Publisher's Note assures us, is also real), and once Peter Miller has been set on his trail; once Odessa has been alerted, and once the assassin has been set on Peter's trail; once that bomb is built and placed in Peter's car—we begin to turn the pages with mounting anxiety, and to jump from scene to scene with increasing willingness to be manipulated. And if the final result is not quite up to "The Day of the Jackal" (simply because Mr. Forsyth seems better at drawing evil characters

like the Jackal than heroes like Peter Miller), it does manage to explode in our laps.

In a way, the tricks that Peter Driscoll's "The Wilby Conspiracy" plays on us are even trickier than those of "The Odessa File"—a bomb more complicated. By Mr. Driscoll an Englishman, it grows up in South Africa. It is a subtle, more polished version than Mr. Forsyth's, so the mechanism is more delicate, the ticks quieter.

Basically, Mr. Driscoll's story, one of those Graham Greene affairs in which an innocent man by making a single impulse more, becomes the tool of a plot he cannot begin to foil until he understands its full dimensions and of course he cannot begin to understand those dimensions until very near the end. It is fortunate, any more specific description of Mr. Driscoll's story might tend to put readers off because it involves South African politics that could easily appear remote and dull. And any description of "The Wilby Conspiracy" that made it sound more and dull would be doing the book a grave disservice. So let it march be said about it, and more.

The key to the story lies at the bottom of a sinkhole in a Transvaal—some of these almost literally bottomless pits that are without warning as the result of water being pumped from mine and eroding the surrounding rain. This particular sinkhole, 230 feet deep, as nearly as it can be determined from the surface and may or may not contain some \$100,000 worth of unclaimed diamonds, not to mention answers to several other questions that begin to seem pretty compelling by the halfway point: the story.

The hero of Mr. Driscoll's story—an Irish engineer on vacation in Capetown—is forced to lay himself into that sinkhole on business, while who knows what friends and enemies of the converge on the surface to fiddle with the rope by which his hangs. Now if you care about the engineer, as I found myself doing, you'll find that descent into the sinkhole a foreboding scene—especially when you grasp the fact that the sinkhole is only a temporary plug of red sand separating the upper shaft from a chasm many times its depth. And yet this use of which Mr. Driscoll makes is very moist, is only one of many high points in his thriller.

Yes, the ticking of Mr. Driscoll's bomb is quieter; the piece more delicate and less visible. But it, too, explodes with a bang and satisfying roar. Together apart, the two books make for pleasantly restless few hours reading.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will M. W.

- ACROSS
- 1 Pre-duel move
 - 5 District of Paris
 - 10 River of New Mexico
 - 14 City of Kansas
 - 15 Kind of indigestion
 - 16 Land of shahs
 - 17 Castle guard
 - 18 Partner of tease
 - 19 Oniment
 - 20 Mahalia
 - 21 Jackson's forte
 - 22 Dental job
 - 23 Olive genus
 - 24 Wash
 - 25 Priest's vestment
 - 26 Fitzgerald
 - 31 Spoke buskily
 - 32 George Eliot
 - 37 Steed that helped open West
 - 39 Currier's friend
 - 40 Field crossing
 - 41 So long
 - 42 Demolished
 - 44 Half a German spa
 - 45 Access
 - 46 Utah's flower
 - 48 Steel-furnace input
 - 49 Kiln
 - 51 Valueless
 - 52 Jump
 - 56 Familiarize
 - 57 Cooking pot
 - 62 Big shot
 - 63 Paris station
 - 64 Diner's guide
 - 65 On one's toes
 - 66 Of an epoch
 - 67 Gravy holder
 - 68 Overgrown with rushes
 - 69 Twilled fabrics
 - DOWN
 - 1 U. S. admiral
 - 2 Plane-stunter's maneuver
 - 3 Jai
 - 4 Father: Prefix
 - 5 Soft shade
 - 6 Fac
 - 7 Koran chapter
 - 8 Moonshine gear
 - 9 Slangy agreement
 - 10 Pats's home
 - 11 Test
 - 12 —avis
 - 13 Williams
 - 21 —du Salut
 - 22 Biblical city
 - 25 English composer
 - 26 Actor's remark
 - 27 Perk up
 - 28 Followed
 - 30 Zodiac sign
 - 32 Madrid sight
 - 33 Chemical compound
 - 34 U. S. diplomat
 - 35 Silas
 - 36 Shepard or Glenn
 - 38 Artist Claes
 - 40 Old wooden tube
 - 43 Make out
 - 44 Change parties
 - 47 Court plea
 - 50 Our pin
 - 52 German pistol
 - 53 Topon Broadway
 - 54 Table spread
 - 55 Arm bone
 - 57 Matured
 - 58 Swiss river
 - 59 Booby
 - 60 Fish
 - 62 College degrees

